[72 cont.]
144 the population, with its predominantly dark skin and curly hair, [73] contrasts with the Polynesians (1). To be sure, on Ndeni

1. Sainson in D'Urville, p. 355. Lesson in Revue d'Anthropologie, V, pp. 254 ff., compares the Vanikorese particularly with the New Caledonians. For Utupua, cf. Moresby, p. 89.

[114]

there is also a light-skinned, straight-haired type (2), which

[113]

2. Carteret in Hawkesworth, An account on the voyages undertaken by the order of His present Majesty for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, I, pp. 348, 359. Labillardière, Relation du Voyage à la Recherche de La Pérouse, II, p. 355. Dillon, p. 311. Markham, p. 164. The population of Ndeni, although essentially limited to the coast, nevertheless seems to be denser than that of Vanikoro, whose total number Dillon, p. 276, and Quoy (in D'Urville), p. 361, estimate at 1,000, whereas D'Urville, p. 213, estimates it at 1,200 to 1,500, while according to Dillon, p. 170, the largest tribe did not have more than 46 warriors. Cf. also the numerous individual data in D'Urville, pp. 150 ff., and Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 254.

•[161]

197 seems to predominate on the Reef Islands. On individual islands of this partial group, as on Nukapu, a Polynesian dialect predominates; others, such as Nufiloli, belong to Melanesia lin-
000 guistically (3). [Fig. 2 appears here.] In any case, culturally

3. Burney, A chronological history of the

/154 cont./
101 the official names, as long as there is no reason to call them actually incorrect.

Generalities about the Population (2)

2. [Ethn., I, pp. 73-75.]

•161 Today the population of Graciosa Bay is definitely decreasing. Mr. Matthews, who has lived there for seven years, believes that during this /155/ period the number of persons has been reduced by half. He knows a village that upon his arrival was able to furnish about 60 warriors and in 1912 had but two men. The same supposedly had happened in many other villages; I, too, was struck by the fact that between any two inhabited villages today one finds a village in ruins which are not yet old (1).

1. "Both the main and the island appeared to be one continued town" /cited in English/ (Hawkesworth, An account on the voyages for making discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, I, p. 360). "On the shore, village beside village" (Thilenius, Tagebuch).

[113]

[166] Apparently the last inhabitants of a village move to one of the neighboring villages and let the old village fall into ruins. Nevertheless, one can still designate Graciosa Bay as densely populated. I estimate the number of those living there as 1,000-1,500 souls; in former times the number would have been about 3,000.

361 The shores of the bay are the most densely populated part of Nitendi, for the calm bay offers the coastal dwellers the most favorable conditions of life imaginable. Good-sized settlements are also found on Tumotu and on the west coast of the island, whereas on the other coasts only scattered larger or smaller

/155 cont./

361 villages are found. In the interior the population is very sparse, large villages seem to be absent there, and probably only kin groups or families that for some reason have become isolated live there (2).

2. [Cf. Ethn., I, p. 98. See also Coombe, pp. 186 f.]

●161 In Utupua the population has dropped to 300 souls, and still lower in the once populous Vanikoro, whereas it is said that the preservation of the race has been better on the Reef Islands.

167 The reasons for the depopulation seem to be the same here as everywhere in the South Seas: the recruiting of workers 164 and imported epidemics, as well as general demoralization as a 177 result of contact with Whites, even though only casual here. To- [182] day alcohol is no longer imported into Nitendi. Plantation work is carried on in the Solomons, and even though the treatment of the workers there is strictly supervised by the British government, sicknesses cannot be kept at a distance from the Blacks, and they are then spread when the worker returns to his homeland. It is chiefly a matter of respiratory diseases, which are undoubtedly the most dangerous enemy of the natives. It may be said that every recruit ship brings new infections to the island, even though everyone on board seems to be healthy, infections which in a few days develop into dangerous cold and influenza epidemics, to which the old, the children, and the weak fall victim.

164 Aside from such imported diseases, the race seems to be [842] healthy. I did not come across leprosy and elephantiasis, /156/ and fertility seems to be satisfactory. A woman seldom raises 163 more than three children, however, and that alone would be sufficient to explain the population decline. The reasons for this 849 may be frequent abortion, which again may rest on the general 182 demoralization. This is an inevitable result of contact between 177 a race of lower culture and Whites.

3cDavenport E-5 (1968-1980)1982
C813 Santa Cruz C813

[795(D)]

131 are scattered over some 15,000 square miles of the Pacific Ocean just north of the New Hebrides Islands. Santa Cruz, a volcanic island, is the largest in the group as well as its financial center. About 25 miles to the north is a chain of small coral islets called the Reef Islands, and midway between these and Santa Cruz [133] is Tinakula, a volcano too spectacularly [361] active for human settlement. The Duff Islands, 60 miles northeast of the Reefs, are remnant peaks of a narrow volcanic ridge. The only other large islands of the group are Utupua and Vanikoro, respectively some 40 and 60 miles south of Santa Cruz.

177 Partly as the result of a long history of inhospitality to visiting mariners and missionaries, the islands were left pretty much to themselves even through the first two decades of this century, when colonial powers were asserting dominion over other islands in the Pacific. It was not until 1923 that the British assumed [648] direct administration of the islands, which they had claimed since 1899, and only since World War II has the Santa Cruz group actually been drawn into the current of world affairs. Today some ● 161 7,000 people inhabit the islands, most of them concentrated along the north coast of Santa Cruz and in the eastern Reef Islands. The people of the Duffs 144 and the western Reefs speak a Poly- 197 nesian language and are racially similar to the Polynesians of the central Pacific islands. The darker Melanesians of the eastern Reefs and Santa Cruz itself speak four local languages that constitute an independent language family. Melanesians also live on Utupua and Vanikoro, but their three languages belong to the large Malayo-Polynesian 184 family. The cultures of Santa Cruz and 436 the islands north of it are similar in spite 438 of language and racial differences, and it is through this area that the red-

4: Davenport E-5 (1958-1960) 1961 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

WHEN A PRIMITIVE AND A CIVILIZED MONEY MEET

William Davenport

IT IS A COMMON story these days to read of a primitive economic system or even large segments of an entire social structure which have become greatly altered by the direct or indirect effects of the society coming into contact and participation with the Western money economy. It is held by many that the universality of our money, a medium by which standardized values can be fixed to almost any good or service, is one of the main factors in this kind of change, for primitive societies are frequently organized around more than one system of valuation. One anthropologist[1] has termed this "multicentric," by which he refers to the fact that one system of valuation is frequently applicable to a limited set of transactions, while a different system is required in another set, and moreover, that these are not in theory convertible.

I shall attempt here to outline the current situation among some islands in the southwest Pacific where this is *not* the case. Here Australian money is competing with an indigenous system of universal currency, which, for all we know, has been in existence for centuries. It is an unusual situation, for owing to their economic behavior which is determined by a strong profit motive, the people want both, yet the native currency is disappearing.

The Santa Cruz Group, lying two hundred miles east of the main British Solomons, are a complex of volcanic islands, true atolls, and raised atolls in which live about six thousand people.[2] They speak eight different languages: one Polynesian, three other Malayo-Polynesian but of a different stock from Polynesian, and four others, related to each other, but as yet unrelated to anything else. The northern part of this group consists of Santa Cruz Island, the largest; the Reef Islands, thirty miles to the north; and the Duff Islands, still fifty miles further out to the northeast. The culture in these is, by Melanesian standards, fairly homogeneous, and from the economic point of view, it is convenient to think of them as participating in a single economic system.

One of the striking things about this island economy is the number of district and island specialties. These embrace a wide range of skills and services, among which are agricultural specialties, animal husbandry, fishing techniques, and many arts and crafts such as canoe making, loom weaving, and clothing and ornament manufacture. Some of these crafts require the bringing of raw materials from one district or island to another before the products are manufactured and the finished goods are redistributed throughout the group. These specialties are largely inherited patrilineally, and many are protected from expropriation by others by magical and supernatural means. Despite this individuality in production, there is a high correlation of certain specialties with the ecological zone within which it is found. For example, specialized fishing techniques are to be found associated with types of reefs, with lagoons, or their absence; pig breeding with abun-

1, 2 [For footnotes, see category 116, page 68.-Analyst]

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